

# THE TIMES

BY CLARK H. GREEN.

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## CITY OF GLASGOW.

Thursday Morning, October 23, 1851.

The Editor is still absent.

The steamer *Herman*, on her upward trip, struck a snag a few miles below Brunswick, and sunk in some five feet water, damaging to a considerable extent, her almost entire cargo. We learn, however, that she has been raised.

Auction Sale.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of A. Leseim's auction sale, on the 23d, instant.

GRAMMERS MAGAZINE.—We have on our table the November number of this very popular and interesting Magazine. The embellishments are beautiful. The "Morning Walk," and "the Political Cobbler" are engravings magnificently handsomely. And then its reading matter, both prose and poetry, are of the highest order—just such as should be possessed of and read by every family.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. G. H. OLDMAN, of Fayette, has made considerable addition to his stock of materials, Guns, Rifles, &c. Mr. O. is a workman of the highest class, and his superior knowledge of the business, has gained for him a reputation as being the best manufacturer of articles in his line probably in the State. It is only necessary to give him a call, to be thoroughly satisfied of his merits as a workman.

## Georgia Election.

Of 65 counties heard from Cobb has carried 50, and McDonald 15. In these counties Cobb's majority is 12,241, and McDonald, 2,170; making 10,062 net majority for Cobb. There are thirty counties to hear from, which will, we think increase the majority of Cobb. The legislature three fourths Union men. We regard this as a glorious victory. It is a victory of the people of the Union ought to feel proud, as well as those who have so triumphantly sustained the permanency of the Union, by thus so signally rebuking the disunionists in the late election.

## Presiding Elder of Columbia District.

We learn through the St. Louis *Republican*, that Bishop Capers has appointed Rev. Andrew Monroe to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rev. J. Lanus, P. E. of Columbia District, in the Missouri Conference. Rev. Mr. Toole, of Keytesville Circuit, will take the place vacated by Rev. Mr. Monroe, and Keytesville Circuit is to be supplied by one to be selected by Mr. Monroe.

TRICK GROUND.—We find the following article in the Washington Republic in relation to the next Presidency. It has reference more particularly to Mr. Fillmore's relation to that question. The President it will be seen, assumes high ground—the proper ground—he is determined to do his duty, whatever may be its effect upon the popularity of the Administration, and he leaves the question of the succession to be settled by a Whig Convention. It says:

"Mr. Fillmore has adopted the rule of policy, that his administration shall be carried on with a single reference to public good—he is resolved, regardless of all personal consequences, to carry out the constitutional rights of all sections of the Union, and that the honor and good faith of the country shall be maintained inviolate, regardless of the temporary popularity of his administration. He has entered into no covenants, made no commitments, and seeks no reward. He thinks the choice of a Whig candidate for the Presidency should be left to the unbiased action of the Whig party in convention."

The following paragraph from the *London Times* contains some valuable statistical news, as showing the trade between our nation and the United Kingdom:

"On the 16th ult., a Parliamentary paper was issued, showing the trade of the United Kingdom with the United States of America, in the last four years. In 1847, the declared value of British and Irish produce manufactured and exported to the United States of America, was £10,974,161, in 1848, £9,564,909; in 1849, £11,971,028; and in 1850, £15,191,961. The imports from the United States have increased. In the three years (last year's account not being made up) the official value of the imports was respectively, £20,349,882, £23,916,855, and £26,554,941."

The cholera is reported to be making great ravages in Mazatlan.

## Successful Resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law.

From the New York *Tribune*, we publish an account of the capture, rescue, recapture, and second rescue and final escape of a slave, at Syracuse, New York. This is the third successful demonstration of opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law by the Northern States—first in Massachusetts, then in Pennsylvania, and now in New York. In Pennsylvania the votaries of the Law are being made to pay the penalty, as we trust they will be in this last case. The press and public sentiment at the North, in this instance, as in both the former, are loud and strong in condemnation of the act. The Marshal in this last case, seems to have done his duty with spirit, and to have taken the proper precaution for the safety of his prisoner. He had his arm broken in two places in resisting the mob. He called on the Sheriff for aid; and it was granted. But the Colonel, to whose regiment the companies called out belonged, ordered them to disband. The troops refused to disband without a written order. It was given; after which the rescue was made with impunity.

O. Vanderberg, is the name of the hero, who thus distinguished himself in countering violence against the laws of his country. It is to be hoped the indignation of the People and the Law will both be visited upon his head.

## A Slave Captured, Rescued and Recaptured—Great Excitement.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 1, 1851.

A Fugitive Slave was arrested here this morning and brought before U. S. Commissioner Sabine for examination forthwith. The bells of the different churches commenced tolling, and handbills were distributed, calling on the citizens to congregate and see a negro kidnapper. The Commissioner's office was soon crowded, and a rescue at once successfully carried out. The negro is now fast on his way to Canada, and the agent of the claimant arrested and now on examination for attempting to kidnap a citizen of this country. The excitement is intense.

LATER—3 P. M.—The slave is recaptured, and two military companies are gone out to guard him.

## Further Particulars—Final Rescue of the Slave—Tremendous Excitement.

On the return of the negro, the examination was resumed with closed doors. The evidence, therefore, is not known.

Several white men were arrested for assisting the negro in his attempted flight.

This being the Country Fair Day, a large concourse of people surrounded the police office, where the negro and the white men were undergoing an examination.

About dusk the crowd began to throw stones into the window of the police office pretty freely, which had the effect to adjourn the Court till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

For a while after the adjournment, the crowd seemed to disperse, but about 8 1-2 o'clock, they began to break in the windows and doors, and thus made an entrance into the building, and carried off the negro.

All sorts of weapons were used in the affray. Pistols were fired from both sides, but we cannot learn that they took effect on any one. Several persons were badly hurt from clubs and stones, but none seriously.

Tremendous excitement prevails, and great indignation is manifested towards Col. O. Vanderberg, for the course he took in countermanding the military muster which was to have taken place to-day. Had that not been done, all might have been stopped. The excitement, which is very great, is increasing.

## Another Slave Kidnapper—Great Excitement among the Colored Population.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1, 1851.

Deputy Marshal George B. Gates, of the Northern District, arrested yesterday, at a negro hut, near Jamestown, in Chautauque County, an alleged fugitive slave, named Harrison, and brought him to this city this morning, via Dunkirk, under a strong guard and handcuffed, to Constables Harrison and Best, so as to make a rescue more difficult. The colored population were a great deal excited, and followed the officers with their victim in great crowds from the boat to the jail, where he now is. He will be examined this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Court House. The claimant's name is Dr. Aaron, of Hardy Co., Va. Harrison left there with seven other fugitives in January last; two of the party returned about six weeks ago for their wives and were arrested, and then exposed the whereabouts of their companions. This resulted in Harrison's arrest. The officers had warrants for three other fugitives who were in Jamestown; but they escaped into Canada. Messrs. Talbot and Love will appear for the fugitive, and Haven and Smith for the claimant.

LATER.

7 o'clock, P. M.—After a brief hearing in the case of Harrison, Commissioner Smith decided that the boy was a fugitive slave, and that he would make out an order for his return, after which he was ironed and taken to jail.

The Court House was crowded with excited citizens, who made a show of resistance, but after some slight skirmishing, within and without the Court room, Harrison, however, was safely lodged in jail. To prevent the escape or rescue of the prisoner he was handcuffed to a Buffalo constable named Humbert. The claimant of Harrison is Dr. Parsons of Hardy county, Virginia.

The negro is a Mulatto, and about 19 years of age. When about being removed

## Embarkation of Kossuth for the United States.

The following from the Manchester (England) *Examiner*, of the 20th ultimo, gives us the important and pleasing intelligence of the embarkation of the Patriot Kossuth for this country:

By the French steamer which arrived yesterday from Constantinople, we have received the welcome intelligence of the liberation of Kossuth and his gallant companions from Kutahia on the 1st instant. The Mississippi had arrived safely at Constantinople. His cabins were fitted up in the most elegant manner, so as to accommodate Kossuth, his family, and all his party. A Turkish steamer was to leave at once for Genoa, to take them on board and to convey them to Dardanelles, where the Mississippi was to be in readiness to receive them. Nothing could exceed the kindness, the attentions of the Turkish Government. The Paucha of Broussa, in accordance with orders forwarded to him from Constantinople, sent no less than fifty carriages to convey the exiles to the point of their embarkation. Among those mentioned as likely to accompany Kossuth, we find the well-known names of the two Porzeles of Visnawski, a General, and of Asbathi. His secretary and physician will also go with him. Count Bathiany's movements are uncertain. His state of health is such that he is anxious to get to Paris, in order to consult some of the French faculty. The Countess Bathiany has been using all her endeavors with the French Ambassador to obtain permission for this change in his destination.

P. S. By the Growler, which arrived this morning, we have heard that Kossuth and his companions were all safe on board of the Mississippi, and that she had left the Dardanelles with them on the 7th for America.

## OFFICIAL.

### GENERAL ORDERS NO. 49.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adj't GEN'S OFFICE, Washington, Sept. 27. The General-in-Chief, with deep regret, announces to the army, of the death, at St. Louis, the 14th inst., of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Henry Whiting, Assistant Quartermaster General. General Whiting was commissioned a Cornet of Dragoons, Oct. 20, 1808, and passed honorably through the successive grades to that held by him at his demise. He served with reputation on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. In the late war with Mexico he filled the high and responsible post of Quartermaster General to the army of Occupation, and shared with it in the glory of the field of Buena Vista. The Brevet of Brigadier General conferred on that occasion attests the appreciation of his services in that memorable conflict. Distinguished for great moral excellence, and all the virtues which adorn the Christian soldier and gentleman, death, though it overtook him suddenly and without admonition, found him not unprepared; and he has left behind a reputation worthy the emulation of his brother officers, and which his children may well regard as a priceless legacy.

As a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the Department of the Staff to which he belonged will wear the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Major General Scott: R. JONES, Adj't. Genl.

## A Dog Feast.

This evening, in the Claymen's camp, for the first time, I witnessed the interesting process of killing and dressing a dog for a feast. The victim was a large cut quite fat. Two squaws lassoed him and hung him up until he was dead. They then put him on a board, and skinned, or rather roasted off the hair, scraping the skin with it as clean as a seal's head. They then dressed it, and cut it up, and put it into a large copper kettle, where it was boiled until the bones came out. Having witnessed the process of preparation, I could not indulge in the luxury of eating any of it. During the evening and night, there were Dog Feasts in the camps of the Brulais and Avasallah bands of the Sioux. They kept up in their villages a dance, drumming, music, and whooping, the entire night, all of which could be distinctly heard in our camp. Of these dances I shall have more to say hereafter.—Letter of the Editor of the *Republican*, Treaty Ground, I. T.

## Illinois River Bank.

This is the name of the new bank about to be started at Peru. The establishment goes into operation under a charter of the Legislature for the Salisbury road Company, of which Churchill Coffey, Esq., is President, and Seth Paine, Esq., treasurer. The charter authorizing the circulation restricts the issues, and holds the personal property of the stockholders responsible for all liabilities. It is understood that provision will be made for the redemption of the notes in this city.—Chicago Democrat.

## New York Correspondence of the Times.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE TIMES.—The steamship *Canada*, arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday morning, with 5 days later advices from Europe.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was heavy, with a declining tendency in prices. The reports of the Money Market are, upon the whole, of a satisfactory character.

Your readers will hail with satisfaction, the intelligence, that Kossuth has positively been released by the Sublime Porte, and is now on his way to this country, in the U. S. steamer, *Mississippi*. His reception in New York will be a triumphant one.

Louis Napoleon has been giving a special levee to the market-women of Paris, in the *Elysee*, on the occasion of the inauguration of a new market-house.

The news of the movements of England, Spain, and France, for the protection of Cuba, is confirmed.

The perplexities of Germany, political and commercial, continue as inexplicable as ever.

The news from India is of little general importance; but the onward progress of the revolution in China, threatens the hereditary succession of the Tartar Emperor.

The steamship, *Proclama*, is due here to-day, with two weeks' later news from California, and other parts of the Pacific.

The *Brig. Advance*, one of the vessels sent out by our Government, in search of Sir John Franklin, has just arrived at this port. The *Advance*, lost sight of her consort, the *Rosie* on the 13th ultimo, in a gale of wind. The officers and crew of both vessels were all well. The *Advance*, brings intelligence of traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition, beyond what we have already heard from other sources.

Bloomerism has extended to Europe; a number of its converts have appeared in the streets of London, dressed in the new costume. A strong minded woman, named Mrs. Dexter, has followed the example of Mrs. Gove Nichols, and delivered a lecture on this interesting topic, "dressed in character."

The *London Leader* says, "An anti-slavery meeting was held at Bristol, on Thursday. Mr. George Thompson attended, and, as before, he denounced the Americans as miscreant republicans, felons of the highest order and used other mild epithets."

The Canadians appear to be waking up from the Rip Van Winkle sleep that has kept them so far behind us, for so many years. Though a little late in the day, they show the inclination to enter on the godhead career, which they must adopt, if they ever think of attempting, at some future time, to knock at the door of the Union, for admission.

Taking the Banking Laws of this State as a model, they have passed a Statute based on the same principle. Hitherto, though the few banks in existence in Canada have been safe enough, still, from the scarcity of such institutions, the means of the Province have been limited, and its resources, of course, comparatively undeveloped; for, however prudent it may be, to limit the powers conferred to Banking Institutions, and, however wise to oppose the establishment of one vast Political-Financial Monster with giant arms stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic, still, no one will deny, I suppose, that if the State grants a charter to any Banks at all, the multiplication of these Institutions, on a safe basis, such as exists in this State, becomes, not only natural, but absolutely necessary. Competition in Banking, so far from being unsafe and pernicious, is, as in every other branch of commerce, conducive to public good; since without it, the few privileged Institutions would become nothing short of family cliques, or the engines of personal oppression; whereas, by increasing the facilities for public financial accommodation, the most obnoxious power is most effectually destroyed.

I may mention, as one good result of the completion created by this recent enactment in Canada, that the large majority of the Banks in that Province now redeem their notes, in this City, at 1 and 1/2 per cent discount; and that the rate of Exchange between Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and the other Canadian Ports, has fallen from 25, and sometimes from as high as 4 per cent, to the standard just named.

How are you off for money? I don't mean you, individually; for, if you are not an exception to the general rule you cannot be "flush." Printers are generally poor miserable devils, and these of them that have a misfortune to publish or edit a paper are nearly always so. I mean, when I ask how you are off for money, how do "the folks out your way flourish, pecuniarily?" I write feelingly on this subject. Money is awfully tight in New York. There's no getting hold of it, at all. I have 'nt seen a skilling, I don't know when. The very next I get, I have vowed to hold on to, until I hear it squeal.

Money is now worth 24 and 3 per cent in Wall St., and the very last mercantile paper is sold at the rate of 15 per cent, per annum. How is it that all these things happen while the country is in a state of unbounded prosperity, and gold is pouring into us from California at the rate of \$1,000,000 a week? The London papers tell us that any quantity of money can be had in that city, at 3 per cent per annum. There's a screw loose somewhere.

## PORT OF GLASGOW.

—1851—

Gen. Lane, McKee, Oct. 1851. 16  
Rinner State, Conley, Oct. 1851. 16  
Kanas, Jewett, Oct. 1851. 17  
Hermann, Baker, Oct. 1851. 18  
Favour No. 2, Dix, Oct. 1851. 19  
Elvira, Dezire, Oct. 1851. 19  
St. Ange, Scott, Oct. 1851. 20  
Rinner Campbell, Esq., Oct. 1851. 20  
El Paso, Windland, Oct. 1851. 20  
Gen. Lane, McKee, Oct. 1851. 20  
Ben West, Reader, Oct. 1851. 20  
Kanas, Jewett, Oct. 1851. 20  
Elvira, Dozer, Oct. 1851. 20  
Clara, Cheever, Oct. 1851. 20  
Banner State, Conley, Oct. 1851. 22

## Dioce of New York is no longer a "Church without a Bishop."

The Annual Convention, lately held in this city, elected on Friday last at the eighth ballot, Rev. Wm. Creighton, D. D., as Provisional Bishop. The word, "provisional" implies during the suspension of Bishop Onderdonk; but, as the restoration of that divine to his former position is not very probable, Dr. Creighton may be considered the permanent Bishop of this diocese. The new Bishop is said, by his friends to be an able theologian, and a good man. His views, touching most of the points of doctrine in controversy among Episcopalians, are understood to coincide with those of the High Church party. The Bishop is a New Yorker and was graduated in Columbia College, in 1812.

The concert of Miss Hayes continue to be fairly attended. Jenny Lind will give six or eight Operatic performances at Castle Garden, during the winter. Although she had never taken a formal leave of the Stage, still she had resolved never again to act; but, at the urgent solicitation of some of her most valued friends on this side of the Atlantic, she has consented to appear in the "Fille de Regiment," "Linda di Chamouni," "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Robert le Diable," and "Les Dames de la Couronne."

Within a year, that is to say, immediately after the termination of her engagement with the Manager of the London and Paris Operas, Madame Sontag, accompanied by Liszt, the pianist, and Ernst, the violinist, will visit this country. Madame Sontag was the Star of the Paris and London Operatic Stage, some twenty years ago; but retired, in consequence of her marriage with Count Rossi a German Diplomatist. The continental revolutionary movements of 1848, however, deprived the Count of the means of subsistence. Just then, Jenny Lind retired from the London Stage; and Lumley, the great London Manager, instantly made overtures to the Countess, to retrieve her broken fortunes, by returning to the Stage. He offered the Countess an engagement. She accepted it; and, although absent from the stage some twenty years, she easily re-assumed her former brilliant position. For four operatic seasons, she has been the *Prima Donna*, the "bright particular star" of Lumley's talented and peerless troupe.

Yours truly, NEWTON.

THE SELF-MOVING CARRIAGE.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin, in a letter says: "Two years ago I described for an American paper, the self-moving carriage of M. Provost. Since that time M. Provost has travelled in it over a great part of France, visiting Tours, Saumur, Orleans, Chartres, Havre, and other places. He is now in Paris on his way to Bordeaux. He travels with ease to himself, for the force is not the muscular strength applied to pedals or cranks but the weight of his person, which puts in movement the machinery, on much the same principle with the clock. On ordinary roads, (they are macadamized in France,) M. Provost travels from sixty to eighty miles a day. The carriage is about six feet by three, and the machinery not visible from the outside."

POKE.—From present indications this staple article of our agricultural friends promises to bring a highly remunerating price. Contracts have been closed at several points on the river as high as \$4 per 100 lbs. for heavy hogs.—*Oregonian Spectator*.

HOGS.—The Hannibal Journal says: "Some contracts have been made for a Hannibal dealer at \$4. We think farmers may calculate on this price for hogs weighing 200."

## COMMERCIAL.

Times Office, Glasgow, Mo., October 23, 1851.

But little transpired in commercial transactions this week. The weather is cool, with heavy frosts. The river is very low at this point. Boats except the lightest meet with great difficulty in running, from bars, &c. Sales in fruit—green apples—have been brisk with a demand. Potatoes and other vegetable articles are in demand. There is but little alteration in our figures:

We quote—  
SUGAR—N. O. hhd, prime 8c.  
COFFEE—L. of the sack, 11 1/2 @ 12c. 7c.  
MOLASSES—Fountain, hhd, 40c. N. O. sugar house, 38c. S. Louis Syrup, 56c. 7c. gallon.  
COTTON YARN.—Woolen, 28 1/2 @ 29c. retail 20c.  
IRON.—Sligo bar, 5c. 1/2; Tyrone, do. 4c. 3/4.  
WHEAT—26c. 3/4 gallon.  
SALES.—Mo. Iron, 56 1/2 @ 57c. common, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4.  
FLOUR—\$4 00 @ 4 50 per bbl.  
TUBACCO—\$2 50 @ 3 00 per 100 lbs.  
HONEY—\$80 @ \$85 per ton.  
BACON—Hams 10c. 1/2 shoulders 6 1/2 @ 7c. sides, 7c. 3/4.  
LARD—7c. 3/4.  
WHEAT—30 1/2 @ 30c. per bushel, as per quality.  
FLAX SEED—7 1/2 @ 8c. per bushel.  
FLOUR—G. A. Salt 25c. 3/4 per bushel, and Green do. \$1 10 @ \$1 15 per bbl.  
For family use, Potatoes, Vegetables, Butter Eggs, &c. are in constant demand, at high rates.

## Candidate's Department.

Announcement For three dollars in advance.

### CHARITON CIRCUIT COURT.

We are authorized to announce T. W. WILKINSON, a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Chariton county. Election takes place First Monday in November next.

JOS. E. NANSON, DAVID C. ROBBINS.

### NANSON & ROBBINS.

SUCCESSORS TO J. W. HARRIS.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

AND DEALERS IN

Every description of Produce,

WATER ST., GLASGOW, MO.

THE undersigned have, this day, associated themselves together, under the firm of NANSON & ROBBINS, and respectfully tender their services to the public. They will always be prepared to pay the highest market rates, in cash, for any article of Produce that will be shipped from this point, and having commodious and convenient Warehouses, will pay particular attention to Shipping Tobacco, and the Receipting and Forwarding of Merchandise, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late house of J. W. Harris.

JOS. E. NANSON, DAVID C. ROBBINS.

Glasgow, Oct. 23, 1851.

### WANTED.

500 BBLs. Green Apples, for which the highest market price will be paid by October 25, 1851. NANSON & ROBBINS.

### RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

THE undersigned would avail himself of this opportunity of returning thanks to the citizens of Chariton county for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed. He would also inform the public that in order to meet the increasing demand, he has now on hand, of his own selection, a good assortment of—  
Double and single Barrel Shot Guns.  
From common to fine Stub and Remington twist, of best quality. Smooth bore and Rifles. He has also the best *Admirals*, and will continue to make his celebrated Rifles, to order. Repairing done as usual, and warranted.

G. H. OLDMAN.

### TAKE.

FROM the Office of J. W. Harris, his Day Book, any person returning it will be suitably rewarded by JOS. E. NANSON.

Glasgow, Oct. 16, 1851-1/2.

### JAS. G. WILLIAMS.

Merchant Tailor—Glasgow, Mo.

BEING leave to announce to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Saint Louis with a superior assortment of—  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,  
Blankets, &c., together with suitable trimmings, and is prepared to furnish materials and manufacture any article of Gentlemen's wearing apparel, on better terms than garments have ever been got up in this place. His goods were all selected by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. Shop at the old stand, where all work in the Tailoring line will be done as heretofore.

September 25, 1851.

### BOOKS AT AUCTION.

WE will offer our entire Stock of Books, (comprising 80 or 9000 worth, at first cost,) of the best selection of—  
SCHOOL BOOKS,  
ever brought to this market. School teachers and all others wishing to purchase Books will do well to attend to this sale, which will take place at the store of J. W. Harris on Saturday, the 30th inst.

F. W. DIGGES & CO.

Glasgow, October 16, 1851.

### Lamps.

A Large stock of Hall, Church, and Stand Lamps; also extra globes and chimneys, expected daily, by

L. D. DAMERON.

### Caps.

A FINE and large stock of men's and boys' cloth, plush and fur caps, for sale by

L. D. DAMERON.

### Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Clerk of the Randolph County Court, letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Robertson, dec'd, bearing date October 16, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if not presented in three years they will be forever barred.

JAMES LOBBAN, Admr.

October 23, 1851—3w.

### Administration Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Probate Court of Saline county, letters of administration on the estate of George P. Hall, dec'd, bearing date October 4, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them properly authenticated, within one year from the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from having any benefit of said estate, and if not presented in three years they will be forever barred.